BLACK BOX®
NETWORK SERVICES

MARCH 2006
MT334A

G.703/G.704 NTU w/10BaseT

CUSTOMER SUPPORT INFORMATION Order **toll-free** in the U.S. 24 hours, 7 A.M. Monday to midnight Friday: **877-877-BBOX**
FREE technical support, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: Call **724-746-5500** or fax **724-746-0746**
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CE NOTICE

The CE symbol on your Black Box equipment indicates that it is in compliance with the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) directive and the Low Voltage Directive (LVD) of the European Union (EU). A Certificate of Compliance is available by contacting Technical Support.

RADIO AND TV INTERFERENCE

The Multi-Rate Ethernet Extender generates and uses radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used properly-that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions-may cause interference to radio and television reception. The Multi-Rate Ethernet Extender has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device in accordance with specifications in Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection from such interference in a commercial installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If the Ethernet Extender does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by disconnecting the unit, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: moving the computing equipment away from the receiver, re-orienting the receiving antenna and/or plugging the receiving equipment into a different AC outlet (such that the computing equipment and receiver are on different branches).

FCC PART 68

Caution

The MT334A is not intended to be connected to the public telephone network.

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NORMAS OFICIALES MEXICANAS (NOM) ELECTRICAL SAFETY STATEMENT

Instrucciones De Seguridad

1. Todas las instrucciones de seguridad y operación deberán ser leídas antes de que el aparato eléctrico sea operado.
2. Las instrucciones de seguridad y operación deberán ser guardadas para referencia futura.
3. Todas las advertencias en el aparato eléctrico y en sus instrucciones de operación deben ser respetadas.
4. Todas las instrucciones de operación y uso deben ser seguidas.
5. El aparato eléctrico no deberá ser usado cerca del agua—por ejemplo, cerca de la tina de baño, lavabo, sótano mojado o cerca de una alberca, etc.
6. El aparato eléctrico debe ser usado únicamente con carritos o pedestales que sean recomendados por el fabricante.
7. El aparato eléctrico debe ser montado a la pared o al techo sólo como sea recomendado por el fabricante.
8. Servicio—El usuario no debe intentar dar servicio al equipo eléctrico más allá a lo descrito en las instrucciones de operación. Todo otro servicio deberá ser referido a personal de servicio calificado.
9. El aparato eléctrico debe ser situado de tal manera que su posición no interfiera su uso. La colocación del aparato eléctrico sobre una cama, sofá, alfombra o superficie similar puede bloquea la ventilación, no se debe colocar en libreros o gabinetes que impidan el flujo de aire por los orificios de ventilación.
10. El equipo eléctrico deber ser situado fuera del alcance de fuentes de calor como radiadores, registros de calor, estufas u otros aparatos (incluyendo amplificadores) que producen calor.

11. El aparato eléctrico deberá ser connectado a una fuente de poder sólo del tipo descrito en el instructivo de operación, o como se indique en el aparato.
12. Precaución debe ser tomada de tal manera que la tierra fisica y la polarización del equipo no sea eliminada.
13. Los cables de la fuente de poder deben ser guiados de tal manera que no sean pisados ni pellizcados por objetos colocados sobre o contra ellos, poniendo particular atención a los contactos y receptáculos donde salen del aparato.
14. El equipo eléctrico debe ser limpiado únicamente de acuerdo a las recomendaciones del fabricante.
15. En caso de existir, una antena externa deberá ser localizada lejos de las lineas de energia.
16. El cable de corriente deberá ser desconectado del cuando el equipo no sea usado por un largo periodo de tiempo.
17. Cuidado debe ser tomado de tal manera que objectos liquidos no sean derramados sobre la cubierta u orificios de ventilación.
18. Servicio por personal calificado deberá ser provisto cuando:
    A. El cable de poder o el contacto ha sido dañado; u
    B. Objectos han caído o líquido ha sido derramado dentro del aparato; o
    C. El aparato ha sido expuesto a la lluvia; o
    D. El aparato parece no operar normalmente o muestra un cambio en su desempeño; o
    E. El aparato ha sido tirado o su cubierta ha sido dañada.

CONTENTS

1. General information

Thank you for your purchase of this Black Box product. If any questions arise during installation or use of the unit, contact Black Box Tech Support at (724) 746-5500.

1.12 Features

- Terminates G.703 and G.704, clear channel/structured E1 service
- *n* x 64 kbps data rates to 2.048 Mbps
- 10Base-T Ethernet bridge
- PPP (Point to Point Protocol, RFC 1661) with Bridge Control Protocol (RFC 1638)
- 75-ohm dual coax and 120-ohm twisted-pair G.703 connections
- Local and remote loopback diagnostics
- Internal and G.703 network timing
- CE approval
- 90–260VAC
- Conforms to ONP requirements CTR 12 and CTR 13 for connection to international Telecom networks

1.13 Description

The MT334A receives channelized G.704 (*n* x 64 kbps) or clear channel E1/G.703 (2.048-Mbps) data from the telco's digital data network. The MT334A terminates the G.703 telco interface and converts the data for transmission to a user-oriented 10Base-T (802.3) Ethernet interface.

The MT334A supports an integrated 10Base-T (802.3) Ethernet port with transparent bridging capability for IP, IPX, DECnet, NetBIOS and other layer-3 protocols. The MT334A attaches to the LAN and intelligently bridges data traffic to the large central site router through the telco's leased line network. The MT334A supports PPP (RFC 1661) and BCP (RFC 1638).

The MT334A is a 10Base-T bridge that operates over G.703/G.704 lines. It uses MAC learning and forwarding to provide seamless LAN-to-LAN connectivity.

As a result, corporate enterprises can connect their servers to a pair of NTUs and automatically forward data packets that are meant for the remote network. Local packets are filtered and passed only to the local LAN.

2. PPP Operational Background

PPP is a protocol used for multiplexed transport over a point-to-point link. PPP operates on all full duplex media, and is a symmetric peer-to-peer protocol, which can be broken into three main components: 1. A standard method to encapsulate datagrams over serial links; 2. A Link Control Protocol (LCP) to establish, configure, and test the data-link connection; 3. A family of Network Control Protocols (NCPs) to establish and configure different network layer protocols.

In order to establish communications over a point-to-point link, each end of the PPP link must first announce its capabilities and agree on the parameters of the link's operation. This exchange is facilitated through LCP Configure-Request packets.

Once the link has been established and optional facilities have been negotiated, PPP will attempt to establish a network protocol. PPP will use Network Control Protocol (NCP) to choose and configure one or more network layer protocols. Once each of the network layer protocols have been configured, datagrams from the established network layer protocol can be sent over the link. The link will remain configured for these communications until explicit LCP or NCP packets close the link down, or until some external event occurs.

The PPP Bridging Control Protocol (BCP), defined in RFC 1638, configures and enables/disables the bridge protocol on both ends of the point-to-point link. BCP uses the same packet exchange mechanism as the Link Control Protocol (LCP). BCP is a Network Control Protocol of PPP, bridge packets may not be exchanged until PPP has reached the network layer protocol phase.

2.14 Applications

In situations where a routed network requires connectivity to a remote Ethernet network, the interface on a router can be configured as a PPP IP Half Bridge. The serial line to the remote bridge functions as a Virtual Ethernet interface, effectively extending the routers serial port connection to the remote network. The bridge device sends bridge packets (BPDUs) to the router's serial interface. The router will receive the layer three address information and will forward these packets based on its IP address.

Figure 1 shows a typical router with a serial interface configured as a PPP Half Bridge. The router serial interface uses a remote device that supports PPP bridging to function as a node on the remote Ethernet network. The serial interface on the router will have an IP address on the same Ethernet subnet as the bridge.

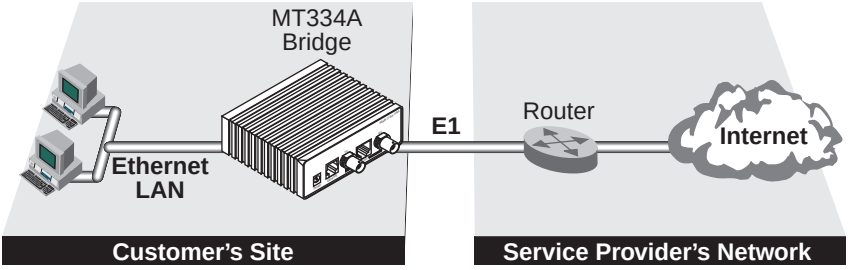

Figure 1. Router with serial interface, configured as PPP Half Bridge.

For example, the customer site is assigned the addresses 192.168.1.0/24 through 192.168.1.1/24. The address 192.168.1.1/24 is also the default gateway for the remote network. The above settings remove any routing/forwarding intelligence from the CPE. The associated router configuration will set serial interface (s0) to accommodate half bridging for the above example.

Authentication is optional under PPP. In a point-to-point leased-line link, incoming customer facilities are usually fixed in nature, therefore authentication is generally not required. If the foreign device requires authentication via PAP or CHAP, the PPP software will respond with default Peer-ID consisting of the units Ethernet MAC address and a password which consists of the unit's Ethernet MAC address.

Some networking systems do not define network numbers in packets sent out over a network. If a packet does not have a specific destination network number, a router will assume that the packet is set up for the local segment and will not forward it to any other sub-network. However, in cases where two devices need to communicate over the wide-area, bridging can be used to transport non-routable protocols.

Figure 2 illustrates transparent bridging between two routers over a serial interface (s0). Bridging will occur between the two Ethernet Interfaces on Router A (e0 and e1) and the two Ethernet Interfaces on Router B (e0 and e1).

```
!
no ip routing
!
interface Ethernet0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
bridge-group 1
!
interface Serial0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation PPP
bridge-group 1
!
interface Serial1
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
bridge-group 1
!
bridge 1 protocol ieee
!
```

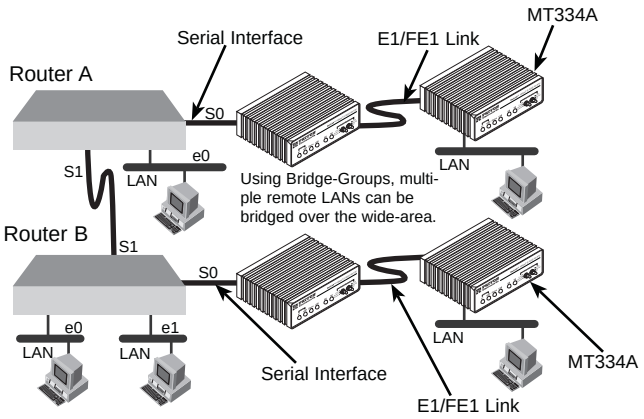

Figure 2. Transparent bridging between two routers over a serial interface

3. Configuration

The MT334A features configuration capability via hardware DIP switches. This section describes all possible DIP switch configurations of the MT334A.

3.15 DIP Switch Configuration

The MT334A has two sets of internal DIP switches that allow configuration for a wide range of applications. The sets of switches are accessed from the underside. Figure 3 shows the location of the DIP switches on the bottom of the printed circuit board.

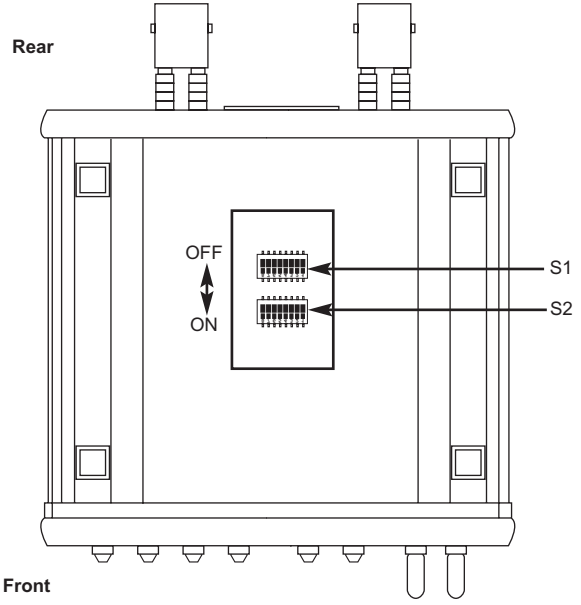

Figure 3. Underside of MT334A, Showing Location of DIP Switches

The MT334A DIP switches (Switch Sets 1–2) can be configured as either “ON” or “OFF”. Figure 4 shows the orientation of the DIP switches with respect to ON/OFF positions.

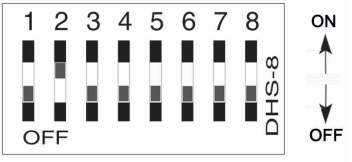

Figure 4. Close up of configuration switches

3.15.16 SWITCH SW1-1 THROUGH SW1-5

A detailed description of each switch (SW1-1 through SW1-5) setting follows the summary table below.

SWITCH SET 1 SUMMARY TABLE			
Position	**Function**	**Factory Default**	**Selected Option**
SW1-1	DTE Rate	Off	} 2.048 Mbps Clear Channel
SW1-2	DTE Rate	Off	
SW1-3	DTE Rate	Off	
SW1-4	DTE Rate	Off	
SW1-5	DTE Rate	Off	
SW1-6	Clock Mode	Off	Receive Recovered
SW1-7	Clock Mode	Off	Receive Recovered
SW1-8	Not Used	N/A	N/A

Use Switches SW1-5 to set the DTE data rate.

SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	Speed
On	On	On	On	On	64 kbps
Off	On	On	On	On	128 kbps
On	Off	On	On	On	192 kbps
Off	Off	On	On	On	256 kbps
On	On	Off	On	On	320 kbps
Off	On	Off	On	On	384 kbps
On	Off	Off	On	On	448 kbps
Off	Off	Off	On	On	512 kbps
On	On	On	Off	On	576 kbps
Off	On	On	Off	On	640 kbps
On	Off	On	Off	On	704 kbps
Off	Off	On	Off	On	768 kbps
On	On	Off	Off	On	832 kbps
Off	On	Off	Off	On	896 kbps
On	Off	Off	Off	On	960 kbps
Off	Off	Off	Off	On	1024 kbps
On	On	On	On	Off	1088 kbps
Off	On	On	On	Off	1152 kbps

SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	Speed
On	Off	On	On	Off	1216 kbps
Off	Off	On	On	Off	1280 kbps
On	On	Off	On	Off	1344 kbps
Off	On	Off	On	Off	1408 kbps
On	Off	Off	On	Off	1472 kbps
Off	Off	Off	On	Off	1536 kbps
On	On	On	Off	Off	1600 kbps
Off	On	On	Off	Off	1664 kbps
On	Off	On	Off	Off	1728 kbps
Off	Off	On	Off	Off	1792 kbps
On	On	Off	Off	Off	1856 kbps
Off	On	Off	Off	Off	1920 kbps
On	Off	Off	Off	Off	1984 kbps
Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Clear Channel 2048 kbps

Note When the data rate is set to 2.048Mb/s, then the unit is forced into G.703 mode, and it transmits user data on all 32 time-slots. There is no framing information; therefore, the CRC4 MF (SW2-2) switch is ignored. In all other rate settings, the unit employs G.704 framing; TS0 is reserved for signaling.

SW1-6	SW1-7	Clock Mode
On	On	Network (Receive Recovered)
On	Off	Internal
Off	On	Internal
Off	Off	Network (Receive Recovered)

3.15.17 SW1-6 AND SW1-7 CLOCK MODES

Network Clock: Transmitter timing is derived using the receive line signal (receive recovered) from the network.

Internal Clock: Transmitter timing is derived from an internal clock source.

Switch SET 2 SUMMARY Table			
Position	**Function**	**Factory Default**	**Selected Option**
SW2-1	Line Coding	Off	HDB3
SW2-2	CRC-4 multiframe	Off	Disabled
SW2-3	Data Inversion	Off	Data Not Inverted
SW2-4	V.54/CSU select	Off	V.54 RDL loop
SW2-5	FPS enabled	Off	Enabled
SW2-6	V.54 Response	ON	Disabled
SW2-7	Not Used	Off	N/A
SW2-8	Not Used	Off	N/A

3.15.18 Switch SW2-1 Line Coding: HDB3 *(DEFAULT)*

Use Switch SW2-1 to control the Network Line Coding options. Set these options to be the same as the Line Coding given to you by your Service Provider. If you are using two MT334As together as short range modems, set both units to HDB3.

SW2-1	Line Encoding
Off	HDB3
On	AMI

Options: **HDB3, AMI**

HDB3: In this line coding, the transmitter substitutes a deliberate bipolar violation when excessive zeros in the data stream are detected. The receiver recognizes these special violations and decodes them as zeros. This method enables the network to meet minimum pulse density requirements. Unless AMI is required in your application, HDB3 should be used whenever possible.

AMI: Alternate Mark Inversion defines a pulse as a “mark,” a binary one, as opposed to a zero. In an E1 network connection, signals are transmitted as a sequence of ones and zeros. Ones are sent as pulses, and zeros are sent as spaces, i.e., no pulse. Every other pulse is inverted from the previous pulse in polarity, so that the signal can be effectively transmitted. This means, however, that a long sequence of zeros in the data stream will cause problems, since the NTU receiving the signal relies on the signal to recover the 2.048 Mb/s clock.

If you must use AMI, you should ensure that the data terminal equipment connected to the unit provides a minimally acceptable pulse density. For this reason, there are advantages to using HDB3 instead. AMI coding does not inherently account for ones density. To meet this requirement, the user should ensure that the data inherently meets pulse density requirements.

3.15.19 Switch SW2-2: CRC-4 Multiframe

In framed mode, SW2-2 is used for CRC-4 MF. When CRC-4 is enabled, the unit monitors the incoming data stream for CRC-4 errors. It transmits CRC-4 error counts to the transmitting unit. When using timeslot zero (TS0), excessive errors may cause loss of frame or loss of sync. If CRC-4 MF is used, both units must be set for set for CRC-4 MF. Otherwise, the one using CRC-4 MF will detect loss of sync.

SW2-2	Option
Off	CRC-4 Disabled
On	CRC-4 Enabled

Note When the data rate is set to 2.048Mb/s, then the unit is forced into G.703 mode, and it transmits user data on all 32 time-lots. There is no framing information; therefore, the CRC4 MF (SW2-2) switch is ignored. In all other rate settings, the unit employs G.704 framing; TS0 is reserved for signaling.

3.15.20 Switch SW2-3 Data Inversion

Set Switch S2-3 to determine whether or not the data stream from the local DTE is inverted within the MT334A before being passed to the G.703/G.704 network. An inverted data stream may be required when you use the MT334A to communicate with a G.703 device (that inverts the data) on the remote end. In typical installations, data inversion is not necessary.

SW2-3	Option
Off	Data not inverted
On	Data inverted

3.15.21 Switch SW2-4: Remote Digital Loopback Type

The user can set this variable to select the type of remote loop that will be initiated by the MT334A. If set to V.54, the MT334A will initiate a V.54 loop when Remote Loop is selected by the front panel switches. If set to CSU, the MT334A

will initiate a CSU loop when Remote Loop is selected by the front panel switches.

S2-4	RDL Type
Off	Initiate a V.54 RDL loop when selected
On	Initiate a CSU loopback when selected

3.15.22 SWITCH SW2-5 FRONT PANEL SWITCHES

As the Front Panel Switches may be inadvertently toggled, or in the event that the end-user may not need to use the switches, the installer may disable the front panel switches. Set Switch S2-5 to determine whether the front-panel toggle switches are active or inactive.

SW2-5	Option
Off	Front Panel Switches Enabled
On	Front Panel Switches Disabled

3.15.23 SWITCH SW2-6: V.54 RESPONSE DISABLED *(DEFAULT)*

V.54 is a special in-band loopback facility that sends a pseudo-random pattern over the data stream. This is the only loopback that the unit can initiate. This is useful for campus applications when you need to put a remote unit in loopback. The unit responds to the V.54 loopback command, and the whole process takes only a few seconds to complete. When V.54 Loopback is disabled, the unit will not be able to respond to V.54 loopback commands.

SW2-6	Option
Off	V.54 Response Enabled
On	V.54 Response Disabled

4. Installation

Once the MT334A is properly configured, it is ready to connect to the G.703/G.704 interface, to the Ethernet port, and to the power source. This section describes how to make these connections.

4.16 Connecting to the G.703 network

The *Power*, G.703/G.704 and Ethernet *Line* connections are located on the rear panel of the MT334A. Figure 5 shows the location of each of these ports.

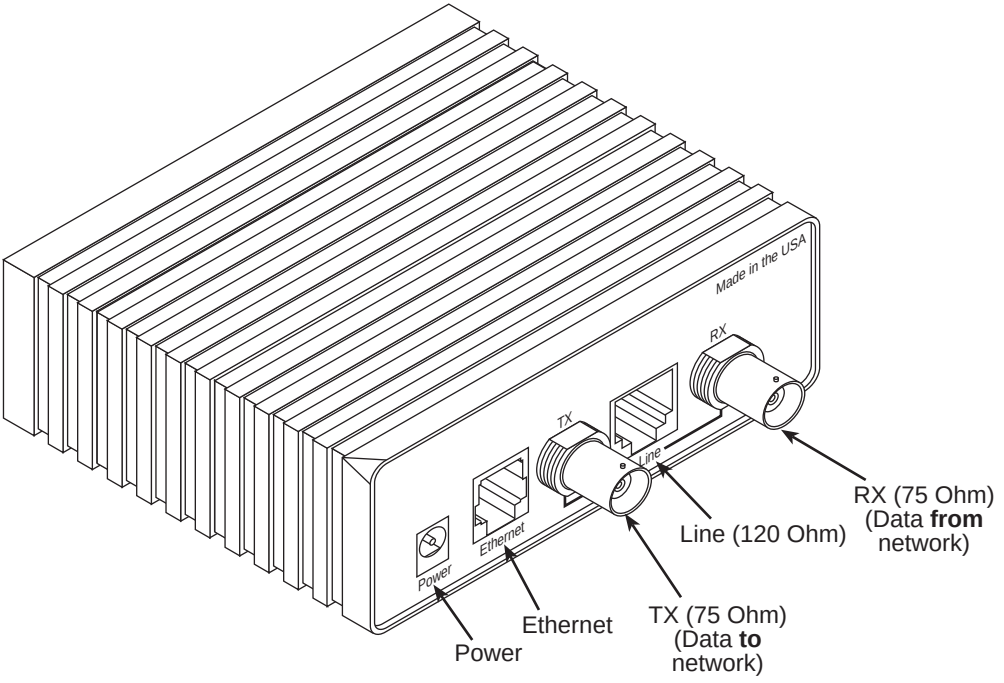

Figure 5. MT334A Rear Panel

4.16.24 Connecting dual coaxial cable (75 ohm) to the G.703 network

The MT334A is equipped with dual female BNCs (TX and RX) for connection to a 75 ohm dual coax G.703 network interface. If your G.703/G.704 network terminates via dual coaxial cable, use the diagram below to make the proper connections. See figure 5 on page 18.

Note The outer conductor of the coax cables are isolated from system earth ground.

When using the 75 Ohm interface, jumper straps JP2, JP5, JP6, and JP7 must be installed over the jumpers. The jumpers are located next to the BNC connectors. Refer to the following section to open the case. Open the case and install jumper straps for JP2, JP5, JP6, and JP7.

4.16.25 Opening the case

Open the case by inserting a screwdriver into the slots and twist the screwdriver head slightly. The top half of the case will separate from the lower half of the case. Take caution not to damage any of the PC board mounted components.

4.16.26 Connecting the twisted pair (120 ohm) to the G.703 network

The MT334A is equipped with a single RJ-48C jack for connections to a 120 ohm twisted pair G.703/G.704 network interface. If your G.703/G.704 network terminates via RJ-48C, use the connection diagram (see Figure 6) following the pinout and signals chart below to connect the 120 ohm G.703/G.704 network channel.

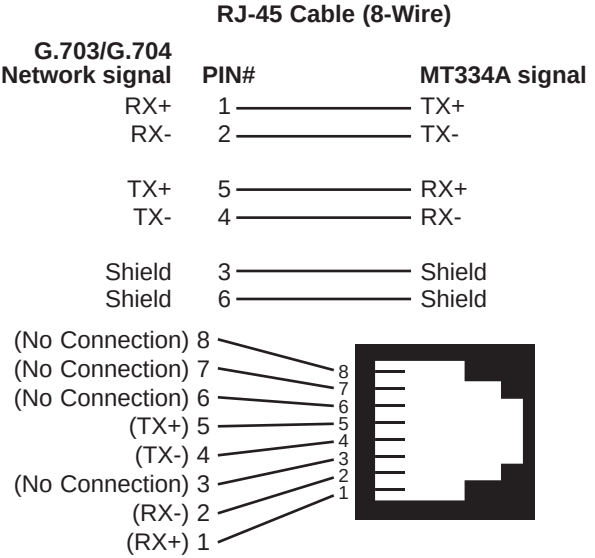

Figure 6. G.703/G.704 170 Ohm Connection.

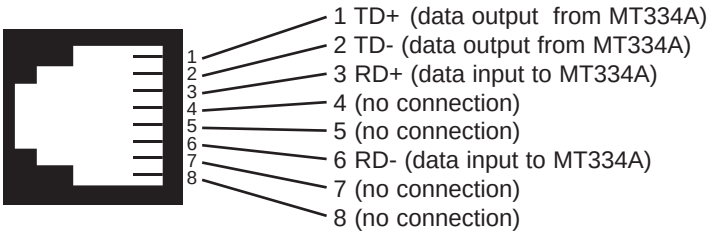

Figure 7. Connecting the 10Base-T Ethernet Port to a PC

4.17 Connecting the 10Base-T Ethernet port to a PC (DTE)

The 10Base-T interface is configured as DTE (Data Terminal Equipment). If the MT334A is to connect to another DTE device such as a 10Base-T network interface card, construct a 10Base-T crossover cable and connect the wires as shown in Figure 8.

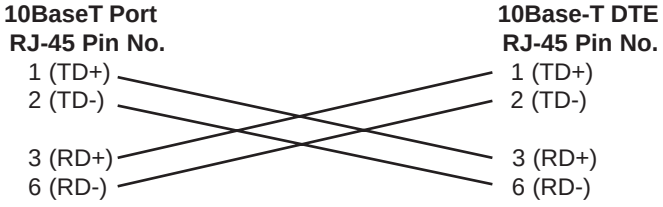

Figure 8. 10Base-T cross-over cable connection

4.18 Connecting the 10Base-T Ethernet port to a hub

The 10Base-T interface is configured as DTE (Data Terminal Equipment), just like a 10Base-T network interface card in a PC. Therefore, it “expects” to connect to a 10Base-T Hub using a straight-through RJ-45 cable. Use Figure 9 to construct a cable to connect the 10Base-T interface to a 10Base-T Hub.

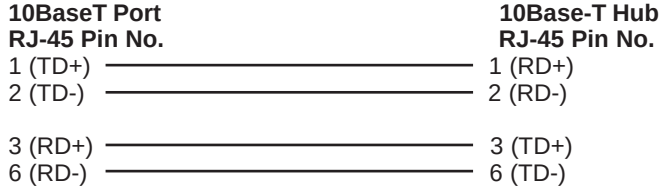

Figure 9. Connecting the 10Base-T Ethernet Port to a Hub

4.19 Power connection

The MT334A uses a 5VDC, 2A universal input 100–240 VAC, power supply (center pin is +5V). The universal input power supply has a male IEC-320 power entry connector. This power supply connects to the MT334A by means of a barrel jack on the rear panel. Many international power cords are available for the universal power supply.

Note The MT334A powers up as soon as it is plugged into an AC outlet—there is no power switch.

WARNING

There are no user-serviceable parts in the power supply section of the MT334A. Contact Black Box technical support at +1 (724) 746-5500 for more information.

5. Operation

When the MT334A has been properly configured and installed, it should operate transparently. This sections describes power-up, LED status monitors, and the built-in loopback test modes.

5.20 Power-up

Before applying power to the MT334A, refer to section “Power connection” on page 21 and ensure that the unit is properly connected to the appropriate power source.

5.21 LED status monitors

The MT334A features six front panel LEDs that monitor connections on the G.703/G.704 and 10BaseT links, signaling, error and test modes. Figure 10 shows the front panel location of each LED. Descriptions of each LED follow Figure 10.

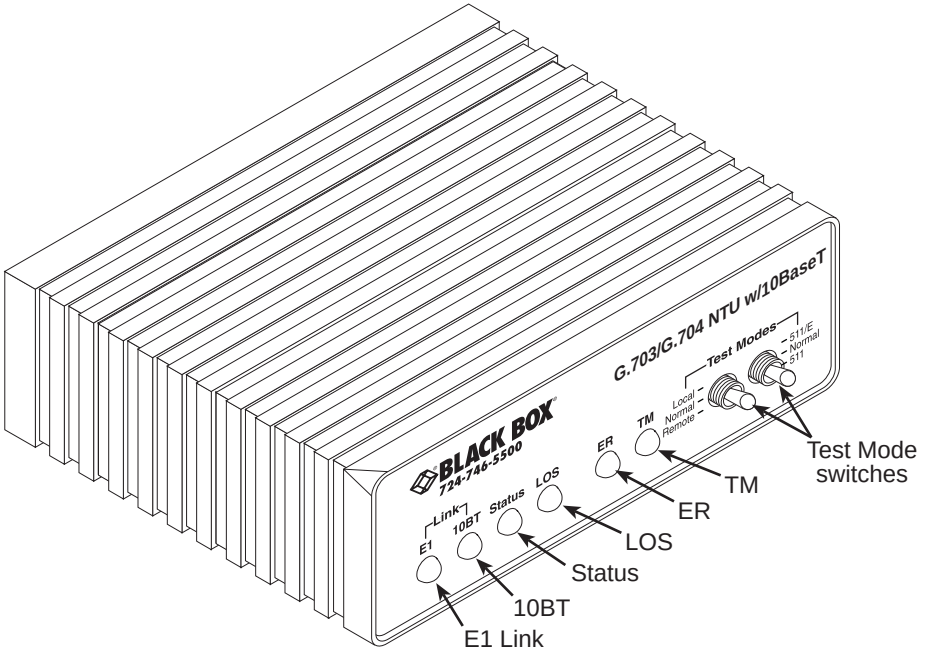

Figure 10. MT334A front panel

E1 Link: (Active Green) Solid green (On) indicates that the end to end E1 Link is up, signifying that the link is active. The E1 Link LED is Off when the link is down.

10BT Link: (Active Green) Solid green indicates that the 10Base-T Ethernet interface has detected a valid SQE heartbeat, signifying a valid 10Base-T connection.

Status: Blinks yellow from one to eleven times to indicate system status. Each pulse pattern is separated by a 2 second "off" period. Greater pulse patterns have higher priority (buffer saturation has greater priority than an empty MAC table). Valid system statuses are:

1 pulse	=	System status is okay
2 pulses	=	no MAC entries in the MAC Address Table
3 pulses	=	Clear to Send (CTS) or Carrier Detect (DCD) from base unit are not asserted
4 pulses	=	IM1/I buffer is saturated
5 pulses	=	WAN receive frame(s) too large
6 pulses	=	WAN receive frame(s) not octet aligned
7 pulses	=	WAN receive frame(s) aborted
8 pulses	=	Detected WAN receive frame(s) with CRC
9 pulses	=	Detected LAN receive frame(s) too large
10 pulses	=	Detected LAN receive frame(s) not octet aligned
11 pulses	=	Detected LAN receive frame(s) with bad CRC

LOS: The Loss of Sync LED lights when the unit loses synchronization with the incoming signal. This may happen when there is a framing mismatch or a loss of signal. In unframed mode, the LOS LED monitors the status of the transmit clock.

ER: The error LED indicates various error conditions, including framing bit errors, excessive zeros, controlled slips, severe errors, or bit errors (when sending V.52 test patterns). When sending a test pattern, the LED will remain lit if the unit does not receive the identical pattern. When it receives the correct pattern, the LED will turn off. If error insertion is on, the LED will blink once a second if everything is operating properly.

TM: (Active Yellow) Solid Yellow indicates an Active Test Mode. The unit may be placed in test mode by the local user or by the remote user.

5.22 Loop (V.54 & Telco) diagnostics

The MT334A offers three V.54 loop diagnostics. Use these diagnostics to test the NTU and any communication links. These tests can be activated via the front panel switches.

5.22.27 Operating Local Loopback (LL)

The Local Loopback (LL) test checks the operation of the local MT334A, and is performed separately on each unit.

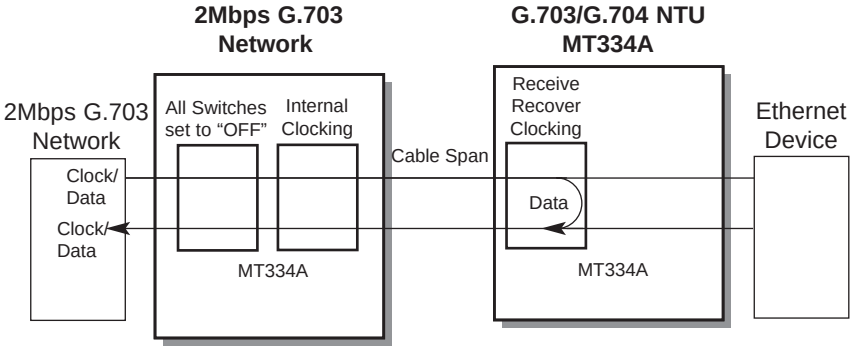

Figure 11. Local Loopback for a Network Termination Application

To perform a LL test, do the following:

1. Activate LL. This may be done by selecting local loop on the front panel switch.

2. Perform a V.52 BER (bit error rate) test as described in section "Using the V.52 (BER) Test Pattern Generator" on page 26. If the BER test equipment indicates no faults, but the data terminal indicates a fault, follow the manufacturer's checkout procedures for the data terminal. Also, check the interface cable between the terminal and the MT334A.

5.22.28 Operating Remote Digital Loopback (RL)

The Remote Digital Loopback (RL) test checks the performance of both the local and remote MT334A, as well as the communication link between them. Any characters sent to the remote MT334A in this test mode will be returned back to the originating device.

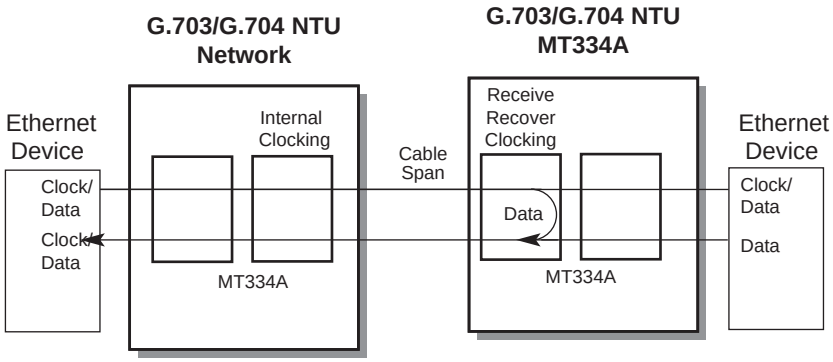

Figure 12. Remote Loop in a Network Extension Application

There are two Remote Loops that can be initiated from the MT334A MT334A unit: (1) V.54 Loop, and; (2) CSU Loop. The user can select the type of loop that can be initiated by Switch S2-4. When a loopback is initiated this is the type of loop that the unit uses to loop up the remote unit and which type of loop the unit will respond to.

To perform an RDL test, follow these steps:

1. Activate RDL. This may be done by setting the front panel switch to 'Remote'.

2. Perform a bit error rate test (BERT) using the internal V.52 generator (as described in section "Using the V.52 (BER) Test Pattern Generator" on page 26), or using a separate BER Tester. If the BER test indicates a fault, and the Local Line Loopback test was successful for both MT334As, you may have a problem with the twisted pair line connection.

5.22.29 CSU LOOP

Although CSU Loop is predominantly a T1 function, the MT334A-MT334A responds to central office initiated loop commands. Customers can use this facility when the Central Office network switch supports CSU loops over an E1 interface.

When CSU Loop is selected, and when in D4 framing mode, the MT334A MT334A will implement the "loop up" command when it recognizes the pattern "10000" in the data stream for a minimum of 5 seconds. The "loop down" command is implemented by the pattern "100" in the data stream for a minimum of 5 seconds.

The MT334A MT334A will respond to Universal Loopback De-activate to clear all central office loops.

5.22.30 Using the V.52 (BER) Test Pattern Generator

To use the V.52 BER tests in conjunction with the Remote Digital Loopback tests (or with Local Line Loopback tests), follow these instructions:

1. Locate the "511/511E" toggle switch on the front panel of the MT334A and move it UP. This activates the V.52 BER test mode and transmits a "511" test pattern into the loop. If any errors are present, the local modem's red "ER" LED will blink sporadically.

2. If the above test indicates no errors are present, move the V.52 toggle switch DOWN, activating the "511/E" test with errors present. If the test is working properly, the local modem's red "ER" LED will blink once per second. A successful "511/E" test will confirm that the link is in place, and that the MT334A's built-in "511" generator and detector are working properly.

Note The above V.52 BER tests can be used independently of the Remote Digital Loopback tests. This requires two operators: one to initiate and monitor the tests at the local MT334A, and one to do the same at the remote MT334A. In this case, the test pattern sent by each MT334A will not be looped back, but will be transmitted down the line to the other MT334A. While one operator initiates test, the other monitors for errors.

A. G.703/G.704 specifications

A.1 Network Data Rate

2.048 Mbps

A.2 Network Connector

RJ-48C/Dual Coax BNC

A.3 Nominal Impedance

75/120 ohm

A.4 Line Coding

Selectable AMI or HDB3

A.5 Line Framing

G.703 (Unframed) or G.704/G.732 (Framed)

A.6 CRC-4 Multiframing

Selectable On or Off

A.7 Clocking

Internal or Network (Receive Recover)

A.8 Time Slot Rate

64 kbps

A.9 Network Data Rates

64, 128, 192, 256, 320,384, 448, 512, 576, 640, 704, 768, 832, 896, 960, 1024, 1088, 1152, 1216, 1280, 1344, 1408, 1472, 1536, 1600, 1664, 1728, 1792, 1856, 1920, 1984, 2048 kbps

A.10 Distance

Maximum 1.8 km (6,000 ft.) on 24 AWG Cable

B. Ethernet 10Base-T specifications

B.1 DTE Interface

10Base-T on RJ-45F

B.2 DTE Data Rates

10Mbps

B.3 LAN Connection

RJ-45, 10Base-T, 802.3 Ethernet

B.4 Protocol

PPP (RFC 1661) with Bridging Control (RFC 1638)

B.5 MAC Address Table Size

4096 entries

B.6 MAC Address Aging

MAC addresses deleted after 8 minutes of inactivity

B.7 Frame Buffer

512 Frames

B.8 Frame Latency

1 frame

B.9 Diagnostics

V.54 Loopback; CSU Loopback; V.52 Patterns: 511

B.10 Indicators

E-1 Link, 10Base-T Link, Ethernet Status, Loss of Frame Sync, Error, Test Mode

B.11 Configuration

Two 8-Position DIP Switches

B.12 Power Supply

+5VDC external power supply 100–240VAC, 50–60Hz, 0.4A

B.13 Relative Humidity

Up to 90% non-condensing

B.14 Temperature

0 to 70° C

B.15 Dimensions

9.0 x 5.3 x 2.0 cm (3.5”L x 2.1”W x 0.78”H)

Notes

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